r from the Late Counsel to the Corpo-

To THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

The manner in which I executed the important trusts of Counsel to the Corporation, confided to me by your suffrages, has been made the subject of several articles, first published in the Journal of Commerce, and subsequently re-issued in a pamphlet form, under the imposing title of "A Series of Unansucerced and Unansucerable Editorials."

Considering the grave nature of the charges, and the importance which has been given to them by the new form under which they have been presented to the public, as well as the fact, that if true, they not only degrade me as a public officer, but also blast my reputation as a man, I have felt it due to myself and to the city, to set the case fully before you, in its true light.

In doing this, I beg you to understand, distinctly, that I do not appear before you to correct my mistakes or to apologize for errors. I ask nothing from your indulgence, nothing from your forbearance—I ask only a verdict from your justice.

The articles to which I refer make three distinct charges, either directly, or by the most pointed implications:—

1. That I influenced the action of the Common Council

charges, either directly, or by the most pointed implications:

1. That I influenced the action of the Common Council which suasted the ordinances and fixed the compensation of the Counsel to the Corporation, after my appointment; and even altered, or induced others to alter, the ordinances when in the hands of the printer.

2. That I received illegal and exorbitant compensation in the cases of the street openings.

3. That the fee of ten thousand dollars, paid to me in the fire cases, that were argued and tried in New Jersey, was exorbitant, if not illegal.

The first charge is one of so grave a nature, that I addressed a letter a few days since to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, requesting them to furnish me the evidence on which that charge was made—presuming that so grave an accusation would not have been made against a public officer without the clearest proof, and that such proof would be cheerfully furnished to the accused. To that note I have received no answer.

made—presuming that so grave an accusation would not have been made sguinst a public officer without the clearest proof, and that such proof would be cheerfully furnished to the accused. To that note I have received no answer.

The ordinances in question were prepared at the request of the Common Council, by David Graham, Esq., now deceased. He had himself been Counsel of the Corporation, was well acquainted with the responsibilities and duties of the office, and thoroughly versed in our municipal affairs. His character, standing at the bar, and known probity, are guarantees that in framing these ordinances he was guided by what he deemed to be the best interests of the city. It is but justice to his memory to say that he did not advise with those who were to be affected by their operation, and I deem it proper to state, further, that I was not consulted by him in regard to a single ordinance, and did not know that he was engaged in the preparation of them, until after they were completed by him, and printed. I was absent from the city when all that portion of them was adopted that relate to the compensation and duties of the Counsel to the Corporation.

I left this city on Thursday, May 24th, 1849, about noon, for Boston, where my family then were, and did not leave my house on that evening.

When I left this city, as I understood, the joint conference of the two Boards had under consideration Title 6, relating to the Department of Streets and Lamps. On my return, I was informed that they had revised and amended the subsequent titles and had completed the, same; and that as amended they had passed the Board of Alderman.

I never saw the ordinances, as adopted, until they were printed, and sent to me in the usual way as a corporation officer, and did not know what alterations, if any, had been made in them. You cannot fail to perceive, from the affidavits of Mr. Dusenbury, that the ordinance finally adopted was less faverable to the Counsel of the Corporation than the one originally proposed. To place all these

The process of carrying a street opening through its various stages, from the first step to its final completion, requires both time, and labor, and great care; and nearly my whole compensation for street openings was received during the last year, for it was in that year that the cases were mainly finished. The editors of the Journal of Commerce have named that sum, as the amount received in "a single year," and then by multiplying it by 3½, (my entire term.) have found a very large sum for the "probable" amount received during my term of office. The error of this received during my term of office. found a very large sum for the "probable" amount received during my term of office. The error of this calculation is shown by the fact, that previous to 1852, the whole amount received from street openings was but a fraction over fourteen thousand dollars, as will be seen by Doc. No. 17, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Dec. 10, 1861. Besides, the figures presented by the editors of the Journal of Commerce by no means exhibit the net receipte; for large disbursements for clerk hire and other charges have yet to be deducted, and these have amounted, during my term of office, to near ten thousand dollars.

1 come next to the fee received in the fire cases.

term of office, to near ten thousand dollars.

1 come next to the fee received in the fire cases, which were pending in New Jersey.

The condition of these cases, (33 in number.) involving claims against the city to the amount of about eight hundred thousand dollars, was, at the time of my appointment, somewhat critical, and were prosecuted with great pertinacity and professional ability. Under an ordinance of the Corporation, I could have entrusted their management to others; but it seemed to me to be the duty of the counsel of your city to attend personally to a matter involving so much property and so many interests, and such were the opinions and wishes of the late Mayor, Mr. Lawrence. Accordingly, these cases received special attention, from my first appointment to office, up to November last, when they were finally decided in favor of the city.

from my first appointment to office, up to November last, when they were finally decided in favor of the city.

As the ordinances defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the Counsel to the Corporation were limited to services rendered within the State, there could be no doubt that additional compensation was due for any services rendered in other States. Unwilling to assume the responsibility of naming a compensation for myself, I addressed a note to Chancellor Williamson, who was the associate counsel in New Jersey from the commencement of the suits to their final termination, asking him to name a sum which he thought would be adequate to the services rendered. I then submitted his letter to several of the most prominent counsel of our city, and finally sent all the papers to the finance department, with the remark that I should be satisfied with the lowest sum named; and that was the sum finally paid. These letters are now on file in the Compredier's office.

On communicating the failure of a motion to reopen these cases to Mr. Lawrence, I received from him the letter appended. He well understood the nature of the services rendered, and I need not say to you how competent he is to judge of their value.

Now, fellow chizens, I have stated to you my whole case, and I am sure that you understand it. I was first appointed by the Common Council, and then elected by your suffrages to a responsible office, the duties of which were all prescribed, and the compensation therefor fixed by others, without any knowledge or agency of mine. I have served you to the best of my ability, and do not know that the city has lost anything either by my neglect or want of capacity. What it may have gained by my labors I knowledge or agency of mine. I have served you to
the best of my ability, and do not know that the city
has lost anything either by my neglect or want of
capacity. What it may have gained by my labors I
shall leave for others to say. In regard to compensation, I have received precisely what was adjudged
by others having no interest in the question, as a
just equivalent for the services rendered. Beyond
that I have not received a mill from any source,
either directly or indirectly, nor have I been connected, in any shape or way, pecuniarily, with any
preceeding of the Common Council during my term
of office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your

office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your sedient grvant,

HENRY E. DAVIES.

obedient servant, Henry E. Davies.

City and County of New York, as.—Alfred S. Dusenburry, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That during the spring and summer of 1849, he was in the employment of the late David Graham, Esq., as general cierk; that during that time and, as this deponent thinks, in the beginning of the month of May, Mr. Graham was employed by the Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Albermen of this city, to prepare an ordinance organizing the departments of the city government, pursuant to the amended charter, which was by law to go into effect on the first day of lane, 1849; that Mr. Graham prepared a fraft of said ordinance, which draft was printed under his own supervision; that during the proparation of said ordinance, and the printing thereof, this deponent assisted him as his clock, writing the whole to Mr. Graham's dictation, and as whellow him to revising the whole of the printer's proof—which proof this deponent almost invariably obtained in person from the printer, and returned to him when corrected; that after the printing of said draft ordinance had been completed, the same was delivered by Mr. Graham to said Committee on Ordinances, and by them, as this depenent has been informed and be-

Heves, submitted for examination and approval at several informal meetings of both Boards of the Common Council; that some alterations were made at the suggestion of different members of said Common Council, which were afterwards written by this deponent, on a printed copy of said draft ordinance, under the direction of Mr. Graham; that the said printed draft, altered in writing as above mentioned, was afterwards—to wit on the 28th day of May, 1849—read and passed by the Board of Aldermen, and on the next day by the Board of Aldermen, and on the next day by the Board of Assistants, and was argroved by the Mayor, May 30, 1849. And this deponent further says, that during the preparation of said draft ordinance, Henry E. Davies, Faq., did not, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief, have anything to do either by way of suggestion or otherwise, with the provisions thereof; that the same was prepared principally under the supervision of, and in consultation with, Alderman James Kelly, then President of said Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Hawes, one of said Committee on Ordinances. And this deponent further says, that he has compared a copy of the ordinance as passed by the Common Council, and a copy of the original printed draft thereof, in that part of it relating to the compensation of the Corporation Counsel, viz.: title X, article II, section 485, and finds that the only alteration therein is as follows:—In the draft ordinance said section read: "The relary hereinafter directed to be paid to the Counsel to the Corporation shall be a full compensation as between him and the Corporation for all the services he may be required to render by'this article; but he shall nevertheless be entitled to receive from adverse parties the taxable costs in all actions in which he may succeed against them, proceedings which may be enducted, prosecuted or defended by him on behalf of the Corporation, or in which they are interested, and he may also receive from other parties reasonable and customary fees for drawing

fended by him as such counsel, as provided by section 420.

ALFRED S. DUSENBURY.

Sworn before me, March 4, 1863.

M. R. BREWER, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFTDAVIT OF ROBERT MACOY.

City and County of New York, as—Robert Macoy, of said city, being duly aworn, doth depose and say.—That he is foreman in the office of Messrs. McSpedon & Baker, printers to the Common Council, and has been such foreman since February, 1843. This deponent Turther saith, that in the mouth of May, 1849, there was sent to said office to be printed, an ordinance entitled "As ordinance organizing the departments of the Municipal Geverament of the city of New York, and preserving their powers and duties," prepared by order of the Committee of Ordinance—that the same had been prepared by David Graham, Eq., as this deponent believes, and the same was sent from his office to the office of said printers; that said or dinance was originally printed precisely as the same was prepared by Mr. Graham, and the proof sheets were east to him for examination and correction, and the same was refinally printed as said proof-sheets and corrected by him. This deponent further saith that said ordinance was originally printed for the use of and examination by the Common Council, previous to its final sdoption by that bedy, that after the same had been adopted by the Common Council, which was done with vairous amendments thereto, the same was sent by the effect of the Common Council, which was done with vairous amendments thereto, the same and corrected the proof-sheets thereof, with said original copy as furnished by the Clerk of the Common Council, and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes that the said ordinances were printed the printing of the said ordinances were printed that to his knowledge or belief no pesson altered the said original in any particular, after it was received from the Clerk of the Common Council. This deponent further saith, that during the progress of the printing of said ordinances or the present of the country of the s

think there would be any difficulty in obtaining triumphant testimony.

I feel particularly indebted to you for the real and attention that you gave to the suits, as well as your courtery and kindness to me during the whele time. I think better could not have been done than you did; although, in the beginning, I thought more counsel should have been employed.

I understood you received, as counsel fee, ten thousand collars, for your while attention to the cases during the four years; which, considering the amount involved, and the time and attention given to them, I think a very moderate compensation.

and the time and attention given to them, a moderate compansation.

I have never doubted the prepriety and necessity of blowing up the buildings, and believe there was no other way of stopping the conflagration; and, also, that many millions of money were saved by it.

With the assurances of my best wishes, believe me truly your friend,

C. W. LAWRENCE.

The Grand Jury Presentment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. My attention has recently been called to a communica tion published in your paper, signed Oscar W. Sturtevant, reflecting upon the late presentment of the Grand Jury in the city of New York, and the evidence I gave, upon

tion published in your paper, signed Occar W. Sturtevant, reflecting upon the late presentment of the Grand Jury in the city of New York, and the evidence I gave, upon which it was founded; and professing also to give a detailed and correct statement of the transactions which took place between Mr. Sturtevant has fallen, and supply some material omissions.

As a preliminary to this statement, I would remark, that I was regularly subpensed to appear before the Grand Jury; that I attended in obseldence to such subpects and gave testimony, and that all I stated is true.

I propose now very briefly to state my kransactions with Mr. Sturtevant, and their origin.

As the owner of the lot at the sorner of vevit and Hammond streets. I was entitled, as I believed, k the water grant in front, and was informed that such grain was to be obtained from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fand. I retained Jehn E. Develin, Eag., as my counsed, to assist me in obtaining the grant. He drew a petition, which I presented to the Comptroller; and solicited him personally, from time to time, to convege the Commissioners. My applications, however, were always unsuccessful, understood the Comptroller insisted that I had no peculiar rights, and that the Commissioners had the right to make a grant to any person whomoever; I became alarmed and anxious, and urged my counsed to procure the grant. After the delay of about two months, during all which time I had been using my best exertions to obtain a meeting of the Commissioners for the purpose of sing the price of the grant, I was informed by my counsel that he had retained Mr. Sturtevant to assist him, and he advised me to call and see him, and talk over the matter. I secondingly called upon Mr. Sturtevant to assist him, and he advised me to call and see him, and talk over the matter. I secondingly called upon Mr. Sturtevant to assist him, and the advised me to call and see him, and talk over the matter. I second the development of the consideration for the grant to have proposed the propose

sentations only increased my apprehensions of

representations only increased my apprehensions of losing it.

This, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of the case—the substance, at least, of which I stated to the Grand Jury—from which the public can draw their inference, and for which inference, either of the public or Grand Jury, I do not hold myself at all responsible.

As you have published Mr. Sturtevant's statement, I trust you, in courteey, will not refuse this an insertion.

Paterson, N J.

ARTHUR QUIN.

Paterson, N J.

ARTHUR QUIN.

The Aldermen in Contempt—Referee's Report

of Plaintiffs' Expenses. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Before Hon. Judge Duer.

March 10.—The People ex rel. Davis and Palmer vs. Oscar W. Sturtevant.—Mr. Henry Hilton read the report of the referee, Wm. Kent, Esq., of which the following is the substance:—
The undersigned, a referee appointed by an order of this Court, in the above entitled cause, entered on the 5th March inst., to report what are the costs and expenses of the relators, Davis and Palmer, in this matter, including the expenses of the reference, and reasonable counsel fees in this matter, respectfully reports.

and counsel fees, compute together the sum of \$2,740 78, which, divided equally among the twenty-seven cases, makes the sum of \$101 50 applicable to

each case.

To the last mentioned sum must be added in the To the last mentioned sum must be added in the present case the sheriff's fee of 69 cents.

The referee therefore reports, as the costs of expenses in this matter, including the expenses of this reference and reasonable counsel fees, the sum of \$102 20. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM KENT, Referee.

New York, March 8th, 1853.

Mr. Field, on behalf of the defendant, objected to the report. He did not wish to discuss it, but desired to have the objection entered.

Ex-Chief Justice Jones—Especially as to the allowance of counsels fees.

Ex-Chief Justice Jones—Especially as to the allowance of counsels' fees.

Mr. Hilton then proceeded to read the testimony taken before the referee. By his (Mr. H.'s) own evidence it appeared that the fees claimed by him for Counsel's fees were—for Mr. Bronson, \$2,000; Mr. Van Buren, \$1,500; Mr. Gerrard, \$750; Mr. Wood, \$750; and Mr. Whiting, \$500. Mr. Hilton stated that since the commencement of these proceedings nearly the whole of his own time and that of his clerks had been occupied by this matter, and that he has had several consultations with the counsel, and that the attention of Mr. Bronson and Mr. Van Buren has been almost exclusively given to this case, in which they have made several arguments before the court.

Judge Bonson wished to be understood as objecting to the report, inasmuch as that the referee had not allowed the taxable costs.

Mr. Hilton offered an affidavit to show the expenses sustained by the relators, in consequence of the defendants disobeying the injunction, but the Court refused to hear it.

fendants disobeying the injunction, yet and fused to hear it.

The Judge then said that the Court would, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, give their final decision on the question of contempt.

Supreme Court.

By Hon. Judge Morris.

MARCH 10.—Ramer S. Veldran and Wm. Veldran vs. John W. Borchers.—This was a demurrer on the pleadings. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend his answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Valentine Benner vs. Charles Jordan.—From the finding of the jury, together with the undisputed facts in the case, it appears that the plaintiff owned a large public dwelling house, an inn, in which he entertained boarders and visiters, and that he rented a large public dwelling house, an inn, in which he entertained boarders and visiters, and that he rented the store part of the first floor of a building connected with the public house, and part of a cellar, to the defendant; that the upper part of the building, (part of which was leased) was occupied as part of the inn; that the defendant entered and put in operation in said store an endless chain horse power, upon which a horse was put to travel daily in the store; that when the horse power was put in operation, there was a noise more or less annoying in the apartments adjoining the store. An injunction was obtained shortly after, and the jury found the damages six cents. The plaintiff was entitled to his injunction; but as the jury have found his damages to be only six cents, and the plaintiff charged the defendant with causing nuisance by noisome bones, of which the jury have exculpated him, the plaintiff is not entitled to costs. Ordered that the injunction continue so far as the horse power, each party pay his own costs, and the defendant pay plaintiff six cents.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hen. Judge liebee and Aldermen Ward and Cornell.

Maight 10.—John Farrell, a painter, aged sixteen years, was indicted for larceny and burglary in the third degree. It appears that the prisoner, on the 22d of February, broke open the rear premises of Mr. Neustatt, clothier and merchant tailor, 316 Bowery, and stole several overcoats, vests, &c., amounting in value to 8300. Verdict guilty. The prisoner having been imprisoned in the Penlicentiary, and the House of Refuge, the learned Judge said that he should send him to the State prison for three years and two months.

The Ledond Bank. Forperiez.—Abraham Allen, coal merchant, was indicted for counterfeiting various notes on the Ledond Bank. The bill found on the prisoner, alleged to be forged, turned out to be good; and the prisoner's counsel stating that he had a large number of most respectable citizens in court to prove the high character of Mr. Allen, the jury at once acquitted him.

A "Jugy Broken Up.—William Hake, a native of Germany, the proprietor of a grecery store situated at 27 orange street, corner of Cross street, was indicted for receiving seven barrels of flour, the property of Josiah Pisk, knowing them to be stolen. Verdict, guilty. Sonstene postponed ustil to morrow.

Fraud on the Southport Bank.—John W. Toms, a German, was indicted for passing altered notes of the Southport Bank, Connectiont, and other banks in this State. Officer Barton deposed that on his arresting the prisoner some weeks ago in the bleventh ward, he said "This is a great deal of work for a very little pay: I have generally passed one a week, and sometimes two." When arreswed, a large bundle of counterfeit notes fell from the sleeve of the pris oner. The case was not concluded when the Court rose, and they adjourned until to morrow at 11 o'clock

LARGE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS .- About half Large Fire in New Orleans.—About half past 19 o'clock last night a fire broke out near the corner of Euterpe and White streets. First district. The wind being strong at the time, and a scarcity of water being much fet by the firemen, the fiames soon spread along the row of houses on the lower side of Euterpe street, until all except one between White and Hercules streets were burned. There were, as near as we could judge at the time we arrived at the fire, twelve houses burned in all. Four of them were on White street, and eight on Euterpe street. The houses were all of wood, and all, excepting three, were only one stery high.—New Orleans Picayana, March 1.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowray Thearms.—This establishment is doing well, under the management of Masars. Waldron and Stevens. The former is long and favorably known as the treasurer, and the latter as one of the most energetic stage managers in the city. The artists engaged are all capital in their respective walks in the drama. Mr. E. Eddy is a great favorite, and performs his round of characters to the satisfaction and delight of the visiters. The pieces selected for this evening are, the drama of the "Robbers," and the "Writing on the Wall."

for this evening are, the drama of the "Robbers," and the "Writing on the Wall."

BROADWAY TREATER—Mr. Forrest appears to night in the play of "Pinarro," supported by a strong cast. Mr. Forrest will sustain the character of Rolla, which he represents in an admirable manner; Conway as Pizaro; and Mrs. Abbott and Madame Ponisi in the leading female characters. The entertsimments will terminate with the "Two Bornycastles," in which the admirable comedian, Mr. Davidge, will appear. Miss Price, the favorite danseuse, will appear in a pas seul, and the orchestra will play several beautiful pieces of music.

Nimo's Garden.—The accomplished vocalist, Madame Henriette Sontag, will appear again this evening in Donizetti's aplendid opera called "Maria di Rohan." The admirers of this distinguished artist will therefore have a rich treat to enjoy. Her execution is highly finished, and the purity and refinement of her style entitle her still to the first rank in her profession. Her face is animated and expressive, and she walks the stage with grace, ease, and self-possession. She will be assisted by Badiali. Pozzolini, and Signora Pico. No doubt Niblo's beautiful theatre will present a dazzling picture of our fashionable of tizens.

Burstow's Turater.—This favorite resert, where the

theatre will present a dazzling picture of our fashionable citizens.

Burrow's Theatre.—This favorite resort, where the dullest spirit is sure to be made lively and animated, continues in a career of prosperity. Burton is a good manager, and justly deserves his great popularity. To night he offers a very attractive bill, which comprises three excellent pieces. The first is the "Old Putch Governor," which will be succeeded by the amusing piece of "The Smiths," and the entertainments will terminate with the fanc comedy of the "Serious Family."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The amusing character of the entertainments which are given at this theatre, seems to draw large audiences every night. Purdy is very energetic in his management; and here is his success. The company he has engaged numbers several eminent artists. The pieces selected for this evening are the drama entitled the "Doomed Drunkard," the "Green Mountain Boy," and the "Yankee Duellist." During the evening the orchestra will play some national and other pieces of music.

the orchestra will play some national and other pieces of music.

WAILACK'S THEATER.—This house has become a very fashionable resort, and is in a very prosperous career. Every night the theatre is well filled, and the audiences; generally speaking, give the warmest demonstrations of their pleasure. With such artists as Blake, Lester, Brougham, Reynolds, Rea, Miss Laura Keene, and Mra. Blake, Wallack cannot fail to please his patrons. The pieces announced for this evening are the excellent sketch called a "Morning Cail," the new drama of "A'auline," which is very much admired, and the farce of the "Review."

AMERICAN MUSHUM.—The same excellent bill of entertainment which was given at this highly popular estab-

tainment which was given at this highly popular establishment resterday afternoon and evening, and which attracted a crowded assemblage on each occasion, is to be repeated to-day. It comprises "Faint Heart never Won Fair Laby" and "Bue Beard" in the vening, and "A Capital Match" and "My Friend in the Straps" in the afternoon.

Fair Lady" and "Blue Beard" in the evening, and "A Capital Match" and "My Friend in the Straps" in the afternoon.

St. Charles Theather—The new local drams called the "Gamble's Wife," was enthusiastically received again last evening at this establishment, by a crowded audience. It is to be repeated to night, in conjuntion with the amusing pieces of the "Youth who never Saw a Woman" and a "Kiss in the Park," Miss Mitchell, Mis. Mason, Miss Albertine, and Mr. Robinson sustaining the leading characters in each.

Chow's Benerit.—Wallett, the original conception of Shakapeare's privileged jesters, and the most sarcastic, humorous, witty and oft-hand clown that ever played practical jokes with a ring master, take a benefit and his leave of the New York audience this evening, at the Bowery Amphitheatre. The great popularity of Mr. Wallett, and the attractive array of talent displayed in his bill, will ensure him a full house at the close of his career in this city.

CHMBST'S OFERA HOUSE.—Christy's Ethiopian Opera Company have provided another attractive programme for this evening. Fierce's benefit will take place tomorrow night.

Woon's Minstrems.—This highly popular and talented band of minstrels announce another rich bill of amusement for this evening. Horn, Briggs, Campbell, Brower, and Newcombe will appear.

Robert Helles's Eveninos of Diablesis are exceedingly attractive. His beautiful saloon is nightly the scene of beauty and fashion, and his experiments elicit every demonstration of approval.

Risley's Thames.—This splendid panorama continues to draw large and highly respectable audiences to 406 Broadway.

Banyand's Panorama of the Holy Land.—The Shrine of the Miss and the contractive of the contraction of the contractive of the co

Broadway.

Banvard's Panorama of the Holy Land.—The Shrine of the Holy Cross has been added to this correct and beautiful painting.

First Decision under the New Steamboat Law.—The inspectors of steamboat at Cincinnati, appointed under the new steamboat law passed by Congress, have made a thorough investigation into all the facts touching the recent collision on the Ohio of the steamers Falls City and the Pittsburg, The testimony elicited established the following facts:—The night was a foggy one when the collision occurred, and the rules and regulations requiring the ringing of the bells and blowing the whistle at intervals of two minutes, when running in the fog, were not complied with. Had they been complied with, the collision would not have taken place. As it was, laudable efforts were made by both boats, particularly the Falls City, to prevent it. The signal bell of the Falls City was tapped twice, signifying her wish to go to the larboard, and that of the Pittsburg tapped once, expressing a desire to go to the starboard, but unfortunately the signal of the one was not understood by the other. It was also proven that the collision would have been rendered less harmless had both boats instantly stopped on discovering each other. This was done by the Falls City, but not so promptly by the Pittsburg. In view of all the facts, they acquir the two engineers who were on duty at the time, and suspend for twenty days the license of John White, the pilot of the Pittsburg, and the license of Jeremiah Mason, the pilot of the Falls River, for ten days, for not observing the rules and regulations. The inspectors state that the rules are new, and as yet imperfectly understood; but that in all future cases they shall exact the most rigorous penalties of the law.

A Mute Convention.—The Montpelier Watch-

A MUTE CONVENTION .- The Montpelier Watch A MUTE CONVENTION.—The Montpelier Watchman gives an account of the proceedings of a Mute Convention which assembled in that village on Wednesday last. It was composed of some seventy or eighty deaf mutes, of both sexes, from different States, but principally from Vermont. The objects of the convention were mutual improvement, and the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of their much beloved teacher. The Watchman says the proceedings were extremely interesting to themselves, and quite as much so to the inhabitants of the village, who witnessed the silent communication of ideas by signs, and partook of the spirit of devotion as prayer was offered to Him who hears the thoughts of the sincere heart as readily when conveyed by signs as when uttered by the tongue.

Mob By STRONG-MINDED WOMEN—The Cleveland Herald says that on the 1st instant, some thirty women, well backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, in Ashland, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor and the use of a bagatelle board, which had enticed many of the youth and some of the married men from their homes. He refused, and the ladies chopped his bagatelle table into kindling wood and emptied his liquors into the street. They then visited another grocery and a tavern, both of which capitulated.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN .- The excitement AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.—The excitement at Charlestown, though less than on Monday, was by no means suppressed last evening. Rev. Mr. Ellis's church, corner of Main and Green streets, was entered last evening, by forcing the doors. The rufans had no time to commit depredations, as the police were near by, though the party escaped.—Boston Bee, March 9.

FIGHTING JUSTICE .- General Avalos, the mili FIGHTING JUSTICE.—General Avalos, the military commandant at Matamoras, puts on airs occasionally, and issues manifestos, threatening death and destruction to his neighbors of Brownsville, if they do not keep quiet. Recently some shots were fired from the American side of the Rio Grande towards his sentinels. On learning the fact, Alvalos addressed a pompous note to Justice McLane, of Brownsville, threatening that if the shots were repeated, he would bombard the town. The following is Judge McLane's reply:—
[OFFICIAL.]

BROWNSVILE, Jan, 11, 1853.

Dank Gramal—We have received your appreciate note of this date.

Let her rip!

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace, Cameron county, Texas.

Monument to Gen. Harrison.—A public meeting was held a few days since, at Vincennes, Ind., with a view of petitioning the Legislature for aid in erecting in that town a monument to Gen. Harrison, the first governor of that State. A further meeting will soon held to carry out the project. The Vincennes Gazette thinks that town is the only proper place for such a memorial of the departed general, both as the place of his residence and the scene of his numerous councils with the Indians.

VERY WELL DONE .- An ingenious swindle

VERY WELL DONE.—An ingenious swindle was perpetrated recently on two of the banks of Charleston, S. C. A young man, of genteel appearance, calling himself Rufus Malan, deposited a small sum of money in each, and by systematically paying in and drawing out various amounts, gave himself the appearance of being engaged in some business in the city. He deposited in one of them a draft for \$250, purporting to be drawn on the other by Malan & Brothers in his favor, and forthwith went to the paying teller and drew out the whole of the amount credited to him, including, of course, the \$250. He then went to the other bank and played a similar game, depositing a draft on the first bank for \$240, the cash for which he obtained in like manner—thus netting \$490. The frauds were not detected until the usual closing hour, when both banks came to the irresistable conclusion that they had been

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Amount of Work before the Legislature.

Summary of News by Mail and Telegraph, &c., &c., &c.

Water for Williamsburg and Brooklyn—Taxing the People—Banks, and Railroads—Broadway Railway—Another Lunatic Asylum Wanted—Union College Again, &c., &c.

The excitement of the day here at the capitol is the Williamsburg and Brooklyn water question. As the bill was likely to be again taken up in the House today for increasing the capital of the Williams

to-day, for increasing the capital of the Williams-burg Water Works Company, large delegations were present from both cities. The facts are nearly as follows:-The corporation or citizens of Brooklyn caused a survey to be made of certain lands, ponds, and water courses, with the intention of purchasing, and subsequently arranging to conduct the water into the city. Being rather negligent in the matter, the authorities of Williamsburg made a purchase of the premises in question. Brooklyn has no possible means of obtaining a supply of water except from the source in question; and its citizens feel much aggrieved that their rival neighbors should possess this invaluable monopoly. Hence the sending from both places a large lobby to further each particular interest.

The all-absorbing canal question is now under full discussion in the House, upon the bill introduced by Mr. Loomis to levy a direct tax to raise funds to Mr. Loomis to levy a direct tax to raise funds to finish the canals. Mr. Champlin, (democrat) from Alleghany, proposed a substitute, limiting such taxation to bank and railroad corporations. The question upon the latter proposition was once taken some two weeks since, and defeated; but some of the most ultra are undertaking another trial, fearing that the people will never sanction a direct tax upon them to complete the canals. Whatever plan may be adopted by the House will not succeed in the Senate.

people will never sanction a direct tax inpo tuem to complete the canals. Whatever plan may be adopted by the House will not succeed in the Senate.

We have, as yet, heard nothing from the special committee of the Senate constituted upon Mr. Vanderbilt's proposition to amend the constitution so as to borrow from the surplus canal tolls three millions a year until the enlargement shall be completed. There may be good reason for delay; but there can be little confidence in a measure which is kept so long in secret when the whole State is anxiously writing for legislative action. The uncalled for sarcasms administered by presses in concert with Mr. Loomis, upon the head of Mr. Vanderbilt, will not be very likely to bring him into concert with any measure emanating in the House. As matters now stand, there is no possibility of an agreement between the two houses—consequently, the question will be carried to the next election, food for politicians, which is just what they want.

The Legislature is now ripe for action upon any amendments or alteration in the New York city charter. The indictment of two aldermen, the impending fate of those who disregarded Judge Campbell's orders, and the meeting at Metropolitan Hall, have combined to convince the Legislature that they must intefere to prevent further acts of corruption. So, send up your Metropolitan lobby, with bill in hand, and it will be run directly through both branches of the Legislature in the course of twenty-four hours. Things are ripe for it now.

In connection with this matter is the Senate bill, restraining running railroads through cities, alias the Broadway railway. The committee having the matter in charge have allowed free discussion before them by all parties. That is now ended. A report will soon be made favorably to the bill. Ten days since every member of the New York delegation in the House, with the exception of Daniel B. Taylor, was opposed to the bill, and in favor of Sharp, O'Sullivan & Co. constructing the road. But since the indictment prefe

The more institutions there are created and sustained by the State the more are absolutely required. Because there are three State prisons all full, to excess, too, therefore the State must have three asylums for crazy men and women. The one at New York, and the other at Utica, cannot furnish accommodations for all the lunatics of these latter days. In order that this public charity should be made to keep pace with the prisons for criminals, another asylum must be created in the western part of the State, and a bill to that effect has already passed one branch of the Legislature. It is proposed to establish the institution at Rochester, as being a convenient location for the "rappers," who originated there, and whose "mediums" are fast filling the Utica asylum.

The financial condition of Union College will soon be brought before the Senate by Mr. Beckman. He has been most indefatigable in his researches into this matter; and, although he has had great men, mighty power, and tremendous force arrayed against him, still he has persevered with an unconquerable energy. The report from the boookkeeper, soon expected, will throw much light upon the subject, and Mr. Beekman thinks there is no doubt but he will be able to show that the financiers of that college have, for a series of years, diverted large amounts of funds from their legitimate purposes. A report was re-

and to show that the financiers of that college have, for a series of years, diverted large amounts of funds from their legitimate purposes. A report was recently submitted by three of the five commissioners appointed to cause the books to be examined discreditable to the college managers: the two who discreditable to the college managers: creditable to the college managers; the two who dis-sented, were Mr. Buel, of Troy, and P. S. Van Rens-selaer of the city of New York.

sented, were Mr. Buel, of Troy, and P. S. Van Renselaer of the city of New York.

Another attempt was made to-day to go into executive session, for the purpose of disposing of the Governor's appointments. No sooner did the President of the Senate announce that special order, than Mr. Cooley moved to postpone and go on with the regular order of business. He voted with the whig Senators, which gave them a majority, and the session was prevented. This is truly annoying to the office expectants, especially the applicants for harbor masters in New York, who are here in droves to-day, as they have been on every previous Tuesday, expecting to return home with commissions in their pockets, and oust the lucky hold-over whigs. Cooley takes the responsibility of disappointing them every day assigned for that business. As but three or four days of the session remain when executive sessions have been especially ordered, it is quite likely that his obstinacy will continue to the end of the session, when Senator Cooley will retire to private life, repudiated by the democracy whom he thus defies.

Work Before the Legislature.

The following are among the most important bills introduced in the Senate, which are upon the gene ral orders, not having been as yet disposed of :-Repealing the act establishing teachers' institutes.

To provide for the better supervision and regulation of

To provide for the better supervision and regulation or railroads.

Repealing all laws relating to the publication of the colonial history of this State.

To amend the act in relation to the partition of lands. To prevent grants or devises to ecclesiastical officers from vesting in their successors.

To facilitate preof of the payment of debts.

To incorporate the United States Trust Company of New York.

low York.

In relation to common schools in the city of New York.

To amend the existing laws relative to bribery.

To authorize the Atlantic Dock Company to build docks,

To authorize the Atlanta Dock Company to build doors, builkheads, piers, bealins, doc.

To symplify the manner of collecting taxes and assessments in the city of New York.

To render more porfect the laws concerning escheats.

To repeal the act requiring the registry of births, mar-

riages and deaths.

To amend the laws regulating assessments and equalizing the same.

In relation to the taxation of real estate and of mortgages thereon.

To establish a ferry at Fort Montgomery, on the Hud-

To establish a ferry at Fort Montgomery, on me Hudson river.
To incorporate the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New York.
To amend the act incorporating Greenwood Cometery.
To ir corporate the New York Corn Exchange.
To enable the supervisors of the city of New York to raise money by tax.
To prevent corruption in elections.
To provide for the instruction of common school teachers.
To establish the Western State Lunatic Asylum.
In relation to transportation of freights on cortain railroads.

To provide for the recovery of illegal assessments of

taxes.

To amend an act in relation to streets and parks in Brooklyn.

To amend the act incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

In relation to the deaf and dumb.

For the relief of families of State prison convicts.

To amend the acts relative to commissioners of emigration.

gration.
To incorporate the New York Live Stock Insurance Company
To authorize the elders of the Reformed Dutch Church,
corner of Greene and Houston streets, New York, to change

price of victorians.

To prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks.

To amend the charter of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Rallroad Company.

There are about one hundred and fifty others, merely of a private and local nature.

In Assembly, on the 17th of January, an act was re-

ported complete by D. B. Taylor, from a select committee, to regulate the hours of labor on the public works and in all manufactories, and at all mechanical trades.

tractor, or company of individuals, corporate, or otherwise, engaged in public works, the manufacture of goglis or wares of any kind or description, to ampley any person or persons on asid works, or as operatives in the manufacture of said goods or wares, to work more than hours per day, nor more than six days per week.

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any persons or persons engaged in mechanical pursuits, as master meahanic or as centractor, on public or private works, to employ in any mechanical trade, any person or persons as operatives, to work more than ten hours per day, nor mere than six days per week.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any individual, contractor, or company of individuals, corporate or otherwise, to employ in the manufacture of goeds or wares of any kind or description, any child under the age of fouriese years, to work more than eight hours per cey, six days per week. Children under the years of age shall not be employed in any manufactory, either individual or corporate; nor shall any parent or guardian bind out or hire their own children, or those under their charge, to work contrary to the provisions of this act. Fection 4. This act shall not apply to those engaged in the domestic affairs of household work.

Section 5. Any individual or company, contracter, corporate or otherwise, who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall, upen conviction, pay a sum not te exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, nor a less sum than fifty dollars; one half of said sum shall, on recovery, go to informant, after deducting costs. Suits may be seminenced for recovery against said company, or against asid company, a gent, or against any individual se official of the state of the first offence, and for each and every other offsecin addition thereto, thirty days imprisonment in a centry

The Proposed Reconstruction of the City

Wards.
The bill introduced by Mr. B. T. Gilmore divides the The bill introduced by Mr. B. T. Gilmore divides the wards of New York as follows:—

The First and Eighth wards to remain unchanged. The present Fourteenth ward to be the Ninth ward. The present Thirteenth ward to be the Eleventh ward. The present Thirteenth ward to be the Twelfth ward. The present Fifteenth ward to be the Twelfth ward. Southern half of the Seventeenth ward to be the Four-renth ward.

Half of the Seventeenth ward to be the Fifteenth ward. The present Eleventh ward to be the Eighteenth ward. Southern half of Eighteenth ward to be the Seventeenth ward. Southern half of Eighteenth ward to be the Seventeenth ward.

ard. Northern half of the Eighteenth ward to be the Nine enth ward.
The Twentieth ward to remain unchanged.
The present Nineteenth ward to be the Twenty-first

ward. The present Twelfth ward to be the Twenty-secon

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 10, 1865.

A memorial was presented for an increase in the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New York.

REPORTS

To confirm certain conveyances made to the Reform Dutch Church en Green and Houston streets, New York.

To soufirm certain conveyances made to the Reformed Butch Church en Green and Houston streets, New York.

Mr. Partiert reported by bill to authorise railway companies to construct branch tracks.

In relation to road districts in Ledyard. To incorporate the Rockbottom Bridge Company.

To amend the act is accorporating the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the act is accorporating the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the act is accorporating the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the acticles of association of the Farmers Bank of Generoe.

Te constitute Moravia a separate road district.

For the relief of the Union Bank of Troy.

Another Proposition to Amend The Constitution of the Constitution; it recites the present constitution provisions and adds the following:

Unless a mere speedy enlargement and completion of the Canells, in the judgment of the Legislature, will be for the interest of the State, in which case the Legislature may by law authorize the horrowing of a sum of money net exceeding millions of dollars, in such amounts and for such a length of time not exceeding eighteen years, from the date of the loan, as shall be deemed best.

The more yeo loaned shall be applied to the payment of the \$1.500,000 canal certificate debt, and to the enlargement, completion and improvement of such of the canals of this State, and in such sums to each of the said canals, as the Lewislature, passed by a vote of throe of this State, as an interest of the said remainder shall be safely invested, as a sinking fund for its redemption.

To secure the people of this State against taxation in conrequence of the more speedy enlargement and completion of the cruals of this State, as authorized by this amountment, the tolls upon the business of the canals, as now established, shall not be reduced in the aggregate without it he so ordered by an act of the Legislature, passed by a vote of throe-fifths of all the members elected to each house the rope and for that purpose provided, as afforme

the consent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, would be meet important.

Mr. Cornell (dem) said there was a family likeness between the plans of the Senator from the 2d (Mr. Vanderbit) and the Senator from the 2d (Mr. Pristol.) They ought to be strached together in life, as they will not be separate in death. From the minority of the committee be expected such a report as-would indicate the canal policy of the democrats—their policy for years—all summed up in one word, economy.

Mr. Cooler thought the Senator promature in anneuming the funeral of these plans. They would live in their form, when those who now discussed them were gene forever.

Mr. Upilam (whig) objected to having these several prepositions united, as it was not a part of the report of the committee.

The question was taken on attacking Mr. Bristol's proposition to the report of the select committee, and the motion was lost, by ayes 12. nays 14.

BRIS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill changing the name of the Houston street Reformed Dutch Church. The bill to incorporate the Orphans' Fund of the Associate Presbyterian Church in North America.

The bill for the relief of lavi Hurlburt and Charles P. Vrooman.

For the relief of the Ellenville and Cochecton Plank.

Vrooman.
For the relief of the Ellenville and Cocheston Plank
Boad Company.
The bill providing for completing the locks on the
Champlain sanal

THE REALTH LAW.

The committee considered the bill for the amendment of the law relating to the public health, and then adjourned.

The committee considered the bill for the amendment of the law relating to the public health, and them adjourned.

Assembly.

ALAMY, March 10, 1885.

THE VAX HIL—RAIL-ROLD TOILS, ETS.

Mr. LOANE moved to lay all previous business on the table, and take up the General Tax bill. Carried Mr CHAMPIIN, (dem) of Allegany, addressed the House at some longth, and concluded by moving to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend by adding substantially the previsions of the Senate bill introduced by Mr. Pierce, by which a system of tells are equitably adjusted upon completing railroade—the essemble to report the bill semplete.

This measure will give, it is estimated. \$750,600. It will reduce the tax on the property of the State seventents of a mill. The somewhites can report the bill at once for the action of the House.

It Burnougas, (ind dem) of Orleans, said he had attempted, last evening, to move that the hill be sent hack to the committee without especial instructions, that the House might have beened to their mature consideration. He wished them to take the full responsibility of reporting to the House. He would move to amend the mouton of Mr. Champlin to this effect.

Mr. Kisnibri, (whig) of Cayong, was surprised at the course of some gautiesses who claim to lead the majority of the House. He same here as the known friend of the canals. As such he had at the outset gone for a committee of conference. The gentleman from Allegany, after at first going for such a committee, soon after changed his position, and opposed it. The majority, although professing to be favorable to the canal enlargement, acted against it. He did not believe they were sincerely desirous of doirg anything for the canal subargement, acted against it. He did not believe they were sincerely desirous of doirg anything for the canal subargement, acted against its. He did not believe they were sincerely desirous of doirg anything for the canal subargement of the canal subargement of the canal for the enlargeme

Senate.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do conact as follows:

Section 1, it shall not be lawful for any individual, con.